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CARNEGIE.

Declares Against Imperialism or the Annexation of the Philippines.

The Greatest Steel Manufacturer on Earth Expresses His Reasons.

Warns the President That He Must Reckon With All Europe.

THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE RIGHTLY

Andrew Carnegie, the great Pennsylvania manufacturer, has declared against the annexation of the Philippines, and through the New York World gives his reasons therefor. After complimenting the World for the position it has taken, he says:

We draw closer and closer to the problem, and fortunately two members of the Cabinet have at last told us where they stand. It is most desirable that the other members speak out, even if they take the side of imperialism.

If the people today knew that President McKinley had convictions on the subject to which he would stand, half the danger would be over.

Secretary Gage has not only told us that he has changed his views and is a convert to imperialism, but he has fortunately given us the reason. All that is necessary is that our public men should give reasons for the Republic abandoning the policy which has made her great. He accepts the dangers and cost of imperialism against his own wishes for the sake of commercial expansion.

Now, Secretary Gage has never manufactured anything nor exported anything—he is neither in manufacturing nor in commerce. I am in both. Our concern is today the largest manufacturer in the world in its line, and I believe it is also today the largest exporter of manufactures in the United States.

We have within two years begun to send our steel to all parts of the world. Our sales reach into the millions of dollars. We have our London house now as we have in New York. The foreign business is growing by leaps and bounds.

Now, one of the reasons why I oppose imperialism—the acquisition of the Philippines, for instance—is commercial expansion.

The reason that Secretary Gage gives for acquiring the Philippines is the reason why I would not. He believes it would be favorable to commercial expansion; I know that it would be detrimental.

The Secretary gave no reason for thinking that the acquisition of distant possessions would increase our foreign trade. Permit me to state reasons why it would not increase, but decrease it.

Foreign trade rests upon peace and security; the waters must be calm, disturbing influences absent, to foster trade in foreign parts.

Two weeks ago British consuls fell 2½; there was a rumor of war with France; money needed by manufacturers and exporters rose to double what it had been. Our financial operations in London covering our foreign trade were immediately transferred to New York, which for the time became the financial centre of the world. Money exchange was furnished us cheaper here than London could give. The quiver that went through the commercial world in Britain arrested commerce at many points. New York was secure beyond the zone of disturbance; there was no war rumor which affected the Republic. Great Britain was within the zone and her business was disturbed.

Should we undertake to hold the Philippines we immediately place the whole Republic within the zone of wars and rumors of wars, and the rumor of war, it must be remembered, is in itself destructive to commerce. It is only rumors of war that threw us from London back to New York.

If Secretary Gage is not satisfied with the commercial expansion which this country is enjoying what will satisfy this man? I have seen nothing like it in my lifetime, nor have I read of anything comparable to it.

Without distant possessions the Republic, solid, compact, safe from the zone of war disturbance, has captured the world's markets for many products, and only needs a continuance of peaceful conditions to have the industrial world at its feet. Our exports now exceed the exports of Great Britain. What does Secretary Gage mean by talking of commercial expansion to come, when the question today is, how shall we meet the commercial expansion crowding upon us?

If the Secretary of the Treasury has time to spare, let me suggest that he can use it to better advantage studying how to give to our exporters suitable steamship lines to carry away the traffic that is offered. This is the one great want of the United States in the way of commercial expansion, not the management of barbarous regions involving race troubles far exceeding those we have at home.

There is another point that Secretary Gage fortunately has to consider. I should like to ask the Administration one question which the President and Cabinet must soon think of.

Are the Philippines to be considered part of the American Republic, as Porto Rico is, and are we to keep them for our-

selves as we have Porto Rico, excluding the world from equal trade rights with them?

Suppose President McKinley says, "Yes, I have always stood for American labor; I am its great champion; I am a protectionist to the core."

I begin to grow doubtful about the President having convictions upon any subject; but if he has a conviction it is this, that it is the duty of an American President to take care of American labor. Well, he will have done so when he announces that he is going to obey the Constitution of the United States, although in these days the Constitution seems to be, as Tim Campbell once said to President Cleveland, "a small thing to stand between friends."

But suppose the President is true to the Constitution and his oath to support it, then there is free trade between all parts of the United States and the Philippines as there is to Porto Rico—he has stood there—but there is a high tariff between the trade of all other nations and the Philippines.

I believe the President will be driven to hold this position. What ensues? War! Britain is our best friend today, but only upon condition that we keep the "open door" for her in the Philippines and in all other of our distant possessions.

The London Times has already given a strong hint upon this subject in referring to the President's bottling up Porto Rico. Let the President listen to this from the London Times editorial: "Englishmen have seen with ungrudging satisfaction the entrance of America on the path of imperial expansion which they have themselves trodden with such conspicuous success. But it must be confessed that a considerable strain is put upon our sympathy by such blunders as the order regulating the trade of Porto Rico, which as if it were borrowed from our own navigation acts which the Americans themselves found so oppressive."

The most sensitive chord of Britain is its foreign trade; upon that it depends. Let the President of the United States once show that the American system is to be extended to the Philippines, and that Secretary Gage had some foundation for his idea of "commercial expansion" for the advantage of American labor, and it will not be necessary for Britain openly to intervene.

France, Germany and Russia, as is well known, are opposed to America entering upon possessions in the far East. Those nations combined drove Japan out of Corea; they will drive the United States out of the Philippines, always provided Britain agrees to do what she did with Japan—occupy a neutral position.

But I go further than this. She will require the United States to agree to keep the "open door," as she required Germany to do. Of course, Germany has agreed to keep the open door in her Eastern possessions. She wouldn't have any if she had not. Neither will the United States, for let it be noted that 70 per cent. of the total trade of the Philippines is today British.

I have spoken of European nations, but there is a nation quite near the Philippines with which the United States would find it most difficult to deal at so great a distance, for, remember, it is a question of naval strength. Here is what the Minister of Japan said the other day:

"Every year its trade with the Philippines has increased, until now it has become of very respectable proportions. Naturally my government is interested in seeing that this trade shall continue, and as it firmly believes the ports of the islands will be freely opened to Japan if the United States governs the islands, it would rather see America gain control than any other nation."

I was consulted last week in regard to taking an offer of 60,000 tons of steel plates for delivery in Western Australia. My feeling was that we should wait results. Let us see whether we do not get into trouble in regard to the "open door" or the "closed door" in the Philippines. If we do, of course there is no delivery in Western Australia possible to the extent of 60,000 tons of steel to be made by American labor. Mr. Gage's commercial expansion is hindered. This steel may not be made in the United States. So much for imperialism and its foreign complications.

Suppose, however, President McKinley in order to hold the Philippines at all has to grant the "open door," where will Secretary Gage and his commercial expansion stand then? What will labor in the United States say to the recent President? What compensation is it to have?

What justification can be pleaded for paying twenty or forty millions for the Philippines, and for sacrificing the blood of our soldiers and the lives of our civil servants involved in this acquisition, if no advantage accrues? What answer will he make to the people upon whom he imposes additional taxation?

I think I know what the laboring masses of the United States will say to him and to any government that throws upon the country such sacrifices of life and such burdens, only to open its costly acquisitions to the nations of the world.

If it be fair competition with other nations that we require for commercial expansion, we are certain of that already, because Britain will never permit the open door in the far East to be closed.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is on the right track. He denounces the policy of bringing the Republic into the zone of European strife in the far East. He will win, and it only needs a few large employers of labor to speak to their people to carry the entire laboring people of the Union against the President's supposed treachery to the cause of American labor.

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

MARTYRED.

Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, Who Were Executed at Manchester.

Their Memory Being Commemorated Throughout the Country.

No Human Being Can Say It Was Just to Hang Them on the Evidence.

THEIR TRIAL SHOWN TO BE A FARCE

In many cities in both this country and Ireland anniversary celebrations are being held in memory of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. From the Irish World we extract the following graphic description of their execution:

The judicial murder of the Irish patriots, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, at Manchester, England, on November 23, 1867, was on a par of infamy with any of the executions ordered upon the patriots of one hundred years ago.

Our readers are familiar with the story of the famous rescue of the Fenian prisoners, Kelly and Deasey, from the prison van in Manchester in 1867, and the trial and conviction of Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, Maguire and Condon for participation in the daring achievement, and the accidental shooting of Sergeant Brett through the door of the van.

It will be remembered that the fact was made so completely manifest, notwithstanding the perjured testimony of the trial, that Maguire was not on the scene of the occurrence and knew nothing whatever of it, that a strong public sentiment was aroused against the judicial murder decreed against him.

By a philosophy of alleged law, possible only under a British administration, when it was made evident to all after the trial that the evidence against him was perjured, and that he was entirely innocent of any knowledge of the crime, Maguire was "pardoned," and the other prisoners, convicted on the same evidence, were still held guilty.

"The pardoning of Maguire," said the London Star at the time, "was not merely just—it was absolutely unavoidable. Certainly it is acknowledged by every one that the evidence as to his identification has undergone such contradictions as to render it impossible to found on it even a sentence of a month's imprisonment."

"Obviously, to hang Maguire would have been, under any circumstances, a monstrous crime. He never ought to have been convicted. But now arises a question of yet graver moment—a question involving not merely the life of one man, but the lives of four men."

"It is admitted that the evidence which identified Maguire cannot be relied upon. Can we forget that the same evidence likewise identified Allen, Larkin, O'Brien and Condon? Every single witness who swore to Maguire swore also to one or all of the men who now lie under sentence of death."

"Withdrawal from the case the testimony of the witnesses who are now admitted to have been mistaken in the case of Maguire, and what remains? No human being can say it would be right to hang men on such evidence."

Condon, who was an American citizen, presented to the British Government a new difficulty when the "pardon" of Maguire was announced. The pardon showed the trial to have been a farce, and Condon's execution, on the strength of testimony shown to have been perjured, might cause serious consequences. So Capt. Condon was sentenced to life imprisonment, and the remaining three, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, were led to the scaffold on the same repudiated and false testimony.

They met their deaths like true Christian patriots on November 23. At 7:45 in the morning the solemn procession was formed, leading by a long staircase from the prison wall to the scaffold in the yard. A line was formed in the jail court. The sentries on duty ceased their walk, magistrates and reporters stood aside, and a dead silence prevailed for a moment. At 8:03 o'clock the solemn service of the priests repeating the litany of the church was heard, and the head of the procession became visible about thirty yards from the foot of the staircase.

Allen and O'Brien and their attendants having reached the top of the stairway, waited on the inner platform until Larkin and the officials came up. Then the door was flung open and the body martyr was first led out upon the drop. His face, which was pale, appeared working with the effects of strong mental agony. The high priest of English rule over Irishmen, Calcraft, came forward and placed the noose over Allen's neck, pulled a white cap over his face and then tied his feet. The pinning of the arms allowed sufficient freedom to clasp on his breast a crucifix, which, ever and anon, as he spoke aloud the responses of the litany, the poor young fellow seemed to press closer and closer to his heart.

Next O'Brien was led forth. On his fine, manly face the closest scrutiny could not detect a trace of weakness. He looked calmly and sadly around; then, stepping up to where Allen stood, capped and pinioned, he clasped him by the hand and kissed him affectionately on the cheek, speaking to him a word or two not over-

heard. Then O'Brien himself was placed by Calcraft upon the drop and the rope was fixed and his feet bound. Larkin was now brought out and led directly on the left side of O'Brien, who was in the middle.

The sight of his two brother martyrs, capped and pinioned and with the fatal cord around each neck, seemed to unman the poor fellow utterly. He stumbled on touching an uneven plank on the scaffold, so that many thought he had fainted, but it was not so, though he was unquestionably laboring under intense agony of mind. O'Brien, firm and unshrinking to the last, turned and looked at him encouragingly, and to him also spoke a few words in a low tone. Calcraft now disappeared from view, and the three men stood for a moment before the multitude, their voices ringing out clearly in the still morning air, "Lord Jesus, have mercy on us."

Suddenly the click of bolts was heard, the three bodies sank through the traps, England's three halters strained, tugged and twitched convulsively for a few moments, and the deed was done, her vengeance was accomplished. The tragedy was the theme of the national anthem, "God Save Ireland," written by T. D. Sullivan, immortalizing the fervent exclamation of Capt. Condon in closing his speech from the dock when the sentence of death was about to be pronounced.

EUCHE AND DANCE.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Will Entertain Their Friends Next Wednesday Evening.

A large number of invitations have been issued for the euche and dance of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which takes place Wednesday evening at Hibernian Hall, 331 West Market street.

The lady officers and members have arranged for a very pleasant evening's entertainment for their friends and the public, and the hall should be crowded. The object of the euche and dance is to assist them in procuring funds with which to purchase a piano for their hall.

In addition to the euche and dance the ladies and gentlemen in attendance will be treated to an elegant supper, and those who have heretofore partaken of the hospitality of the auxiliary will undoubtedly desire to be present.

Invitations have been extended to all the divisions, and the affair promises to be one of the events of the season in Hibernian society circles.

GEORGE J. BUTLER.

Enlarges and Improves His Grocery, Until It Is One of the Finest in the City.

Not many years ago George J. Butler was employed at his trade as a stonecutter and regarded as one of the best workmen in the city. He had the confidence and respect of his fellow workmen, being their representative when the Soft Stone-workers' National Union was formed. Owing to dullness at that trade he concluded to branch out in business for himself and opened a grocery at Twenty-fifth and Portland avenue. Several of his friends thought his step ill advised, but Mr. Butler was possessed of a determination that succeeds, and at the close of his first year he was able to meet all his obligations and have a snug sum left. Since that time he has pursued the same course, until now he has one of the largest and best equipped grocery stores in the West End. Recently his place of business was enlarged and fitted with new fixtures and his stock of goods is one of the finest in the city.

Besides being a good business man, Mr. Butler is highly respected by all his neighbors, and the children prefer to trade with him because of his uniform kindness and courtesy. His success has been phenomenal and a matter of surprise not only to his friends, but to the business community.

We call the attention of our readers to his advertisement in another column.

PLEASING SMOKER.

Branch 24, of the Catholic Knights of America, Celebrate Their Twentieth Anniversary.

The officers and members of Branch 24 of the Catholic Knights of America entertained their friends Tuesday evening at Sacred Heart Hall with a smoker and social reception. The programme opened with several popular selections rendered by the Hickory Quartet. Rev. Father Rock, of the Cathedral, was the principal orator of the evening, and he delivered a most pleasing and instructive address on the history of this well-known fraternal order and the great work it has done. His remarks were frequently applauded.

Mr. H. A. Veeneman, State Vice President, spoke on the subject of insurance, telling the audience the advantages to be derived from membership in the Knights. Interesting remarks were also made by Mr. Pat Holley, of Branch 21; Mr. Mike Reichert and others.

The proceedings were interspersed with vocal and musical selections, and those present voted the smoker a success. Visitors from other branches hope to see these smokers become general.

CONSECRATED.

St. Martin's church was consecrated Thursday morning by Bishop Maes. The ceremonies were the most imposing ever witnessed in this city.

ROSCOMMON.

Banner of the United League Unfurled by the People of That County.

Landlordism Can Be Made a Curse to Landlords as Well as Tenants.

The Folly of Prohibiting Public Meetings Apparent to the Constabulary.

WM. O'BRIEN AWAKENS ENTHUSIASM

On Sunday a large, enthusiastic meeting was held in Castlereagh in support of the principles of the United Irish League, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal of recent date. The Government appeared to have recognized the folly and futility of the measures taken in Ballinrobe and Irishtown to suppress the right of public meeting, and they refrained from proclaiming or prohibiting the meeting of Sunday.

There were in fact only three Constables and a District Inspector of Police in evidence in the town, and the unique position of Ireland among the nations was made emphatically clear in the fact that, owing to the absence of the police, there was no breach of the peace and no disorder of any kind. The meeting was, despite the most unfavorable weather, rain falling without cessation throughout the day, one of very large dimensions. Contingents came from districts from miles around.

Mr. William O'Brien, who was the principal speaker, was received with loud and continued cheers, and dealing with the Government neglect of the people in the furnished districts, he said:

"The remedy is before their eyes. A board nominated by a Tory Government have acknowledged that they have no power to enforce it. Four years ago the Congested Districts Board confessed that this name of congested districts is a hideous lie, and that there are lashings of splendid land within rife of the poor little mountain rookeries to which landlordism has banished the people. That is what it is the business of the United Irish League to point out and to insist upon."

Several months ago we asked that a royal commission such as was appointed in Scotland should be appointed to go around Connaught and mark out all these immense rich plains and pastures of Mayo and Roscommon which are lying practically idle in the hands of half-bankrupt graziers, lands sufficient for the support in humble comfort and happiness of four times the population of those so-called congested districts. This was done in Scotland. Why should it not be done in Ireland? Our request was not heard; no royal commission was appointed, and now we are going about Connaught on a rough and ready commission of our own, pointing out and ear-marking all those square miles of depopulated grass lands in Mayo and Roscommon and Galway which are available on the same terms as the deer forests of Scotland to put an end to this plague of mendicancy and hunger in the West—that is our crime.

The Royal Commission scheduled nearly two million acres of land to be appropriated for the people's benefit, but the moment we point out still better lands in Mayo and Roscommon we are driven off with baton charges and proclamations. It is quite true we say this thing must be done compulsorily without the leave of the landlords. The Royal Commission said the same for Scotland and the Congested Districts Board four years ago said the same for Ireland. They passed a unanimous resolution, but without compulsory powers they could do little or nothing; but the compulsory powers never came and the famine did.

Well, then, we have got to go a step further now, and we say, pending compulsory powers from Parliament, we will bring into play the compulsory powers of public opinion and of perfectly legitimate trades union combination.

We are willing that the landlords should be fully compensated, and that the graziers should be fully compensated. A quarter of a million of the million and a half that is squandered every year upon police terrorism in one of the most peaceful countries on the earth would end the whole difficulty.

I believe we have got nine out of every ten respectable graziers in the West perfectly willing to join us in begging the Government to take these lands off their hands for the people's benefit upon reasonable terms.

Well, but if the Government won't do it, if the landlords won't do it and if the graziers won't do it, we propose to show that the people have only to hold aloof altogether from those who are keeping these lands from them, not to buy from them, not to sell to them, not to mow for them, not to herd for them, not to cut, shuffle nor deal with them, and this whole unnatural grazing system will tumble to the ground like a house of cards; and the means by which we invoke the legitimate pressure and compulsion of public opinion are precisely the same means by which the trades unionist fights the capitalist and the blackleg. They are precisely the same means by which the landlords in their

county clubs show the cold shoulder to every man of their class who runs counter to their interests.

They are the means by which the judges of the land never hesitate to snub and ostracise from their business any barrister who, by taking a half crown fee or by any other breach of bar rules, would betray the interests of his profession.

We hold that the Irish farmers are no more bound by any law, human or divine, to foregather with the graziers or the grabber who is running their means of livelihood than, for instance, Judge O'Brien would be bound to invite to dine with him those obstinate electors of Ennis who voted against him and wrecked his political career as an Irish patriot. We are as ready to argue that issue out in Judge O'Brien's own court as we are here. In all former agitations the cry of the Government was, "You are working by crime and outrage." This time even the most outrageous of the coercionists can not say that, and dare not say it. The Lord Lieutenant himself confessed in Belfast that there is no disposition to break the law. He could not say otherwise, for, let them rage and fume as they please, they can not lay their hand upon a single murder, a single attempt at murder, a single moonlighting affray, a single mutilation of cattle during the whole nine months of this agitation. There is no getting over that fact. We need not go further than the addresses of the judges to the grand jury at the spring and summer assizes, in both of which they declared there was no crime in Connaught. I don't know whether or not they will send down to the winter Assizes some emergency judge—somebody with coercion on the brain or perhaps with the Ennis election on the brain—to retrieve the situation by a coercion harangue, but the facts will be too strong for them.

It is not only in Mayo, but in Roscommon, that the agents of Dublin Castle have been the stirrers up of strife. Well, all the Government deviltry in defense of landlordism and of landgrabbing is all very hateful, but it is also in another sense very satisfactory.

What it proves is that all the enemies of our race are beginning to be in mortal terror of that combination of nationalities of all shades and sections, which is growing up before their eyes, and their last hope is by a course of indiscriminate violence and brutality to try and get some pretext for striking down that combination before it broadens out into some new national movement as widespread as the four seas of Ireland. I need not tell you that our English rulers are as astute as usual in their prophecies and calculations. One touch of coercion makes the whole Irish world akin. We all know what it is like. We have all been there as the Americans say; and whatever else we may differ about give us only six months more of the batonings and shadowings, imprisonments and Mitchelstown massacres of ten years ago, and you will have every man who ever stood firm rushing to the front to prove to England that the heart of Irish nationality has not yet grown cold.

The Irish people, with that wonderful intuition of theirs, always know that wherever the flag of coercion is flying there is the real fight going on for Ireland, and there is the rallying point for every man who means business when he is talking of Irish nationality.

For outside Connaught everything is ripe for another great struggle for the land of Ireland. From the compulsory purchase of the grass lands of Connaught the country will proceed and must proceed to the compulsory purchase of all the lands of Ireland at least under \$150 or \$200 valuation. The land acts and the land courts have hopelessly broken down. They are a most cruel and expensive farce. The compulsory expropriation of landlordism is the inevitable end, and it will be the fault of the Irish people themselves if they do not bring the landlords to be the first to clamor for it.

Landlordism can be made, and is already being made, as great a curse to the landlords as it is to the tenants in the country.

The fact is that now more than ever there are only two possible alternatives for England.

Either she has got to rule Ireland as a conquered country with the naked sword and trample out every vestige of the constitutional rights she has just been giving us, or else she has got to recognize that for the future Ireland will have to be governed, not for the extermination of her people in the interest of alien landlords and grabbers, but will have to be governed by the people's own free will, in accordance with the constitutional prerogative now conferred upon us, and as becomes a nation of freemen, who will be the owners and the law-makers of their native land.

THE AQUINAS UNION ENTERTAINMENT

The Aquinas Union entertainment which was to have been given this month, but was postponed on account of Mr. John T. Macauley, of Macauley's Theater, having a previous engagement with a professional company, will be given next Thursday evening, December 1. The postponement was fortunate in one respect—it gave them more time in which to perfect their parts, and by the able instruction of Mr. H. W. Newman they will be able to give a very creditable performance.

JOHN SHEEHY'S STORE.

Another new business house has been opened in Limerick. Mr. John Sheehy, well known in Irish-American circles, has fitted up and opened a new furniture store on Seventh street, between St. Catherine and Zane, where he invites his friends to call and see him.

SUCCESSFUL!

Such Was the Ball of Company A, Hibernian Knights, Tuesday Night.

Phoenix Hill Park Thronged With a Merry Crowd of Dancers.

That the Company Will Attend the Boston Convention Is Now a Certainty.

YOUNG AND OLD ENJOY THEMSELVES

The ball of Company A, Hibernian Knights, at Phoenix Hill Park Tuesday evening last, was a pronounced success. Owing to the sudden change in the weather there were not as many present as were expected, although the sale of tickets had been large. Nevertheless, the large dancing hall was comfortably filled and those present spent a most enjoyable evening.

This ball was given for the purpose of assisting the company in raising funds with which to procure new uniforms and pay the expenses of the trip to the next national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which will be held in Boston. Company A is composed of fine-looking and able-bodied men, who have never failed to create a most favorable impression. They are well drilled, and it is the desire of the members to excel all their previous efforts, and thereby add another laurel to the city of Louisville. They declare they will be satisfied with nothing less than first prize, and that an agreeable surprise is in store for their friends and admirers. Capt. Breen has had a varied military experience and is perhaps one of the best drillmasters in the State of Kentucky. Since the company voted to make the trip he has been holding regular drills, which will be continued till the time of departure. Besides there will be a number of ex-soldiers added to the company, which will give it a large membership.

At an early hour Music Director Martin Sheehan gave the signal to Prof. Tom Scally, and to the delightful strains of music of his excellent orchestra Chief Floor Manager Joseph Taylor and his associates started the merry dance, which was continued till 2 o'clock in the morning.

During the evening reports of the Corbett-Sharkey sparring contest were received by rounds, and proved quite a feature, although there was very little interest or feeling displayed as to the result. The sympathies of those present seemed to be about evenly divided, but the ruling of Honest John Kelly was commended on all sides.

The race for the diamond ring between Misses Katie Brady and Annie Kelly was warmly contested till the close, the former winning by a safe margin. She was represented by over 300 tickets. The contest was a very friendly one and the result a verification of the great popularity of the young ladies. The winner represented the East End and her admirers were jubilant, the prizes heretofore offered having been carried off by representatives of the West End.

Quite a sum of money was realized and those who were present declared that they will assist the officers and members in carrying out their laudable project.

BALL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Capt. Breen was the happiest man at the ball.

Con O'Leary was proud of his entry in the prize contest.

Tom Langan and Terence McHugh did enjoy themselves.

Jerry Hallahan and Bro. Keane are first-class entertainers.

The Kentucky Irish American was the recipient of a number of new subscriptions.

Martin Sheehan and Tom Kelly proved themselves music directors par excellence.

Those who did not witness the Irish "break-down" missed one of the treats of the evening.

Capt. Breen has reason to be proud of his company, and did not fail to demonstrate that fact.

Had the sudden change in the weather not occurred the ball would have been uncomfortably crowded.

There were many lovely young ladies present, but the lady accompanying Mr. Arthur Campbell was voted the belle of the ball.

That certain prominent local Hibernians were not present was commented on, although all the divisions were represented.

Among the prominent Irish-Americans present were Messrs. Frank Dugan and Denny Heffernan, Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson county.

Where there was so much female loveliness it would be unjust to discriminate. A handsomer party of young ladies than was at the ball would be hard to find.

Col. Joe Taylor proved a success as announcer of the result of the Sharkey-Corbett contest. His every utterance could be heard to the furthest part of the hall.

Too much praise can not be bestowed upon Messrs. Jerry and Con Hallahan, Robert Mitchell, Martin Sheehan, Thos. Kelly, Joe Taylor, Tom Langan, Joe Lynch, Arthur Campbell, Tim Broderick, Dan Haruedy, Tom Noone, Mike Hehir and others, who labored unceasingly to make the ball a success and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of all those present.